Index to Advertisements.

	Part.	Page.	Column.
Auction Sales Real Estate	1	11	1-2
Amusements	1	. 8	4-5
Announcements	1	12	- 1
Bicycles	2	2	5-6
Bleycles	2	3	3-6
Business Notices	1	7	
Bankers and Brokers	2	9	0
Chroet Cleaning	1	9	1
City Hotels	1	11	4
Board and Rooms	3	10	
Country Board	1	10	
Domestic Situations Wanted	1	10	
Dracamaking	1		
Excursions			
Financial	2		
Help Wanted	,	**	- 2
Hotels		**	
Horses and Carriages	1	2	0-0
Marriages and Deaths	1		1.0
Miscellaneous	1	12	1 0
Planes and Organs	1	***	* 0
Pattronds	*	10	5.6
Real Estate		11	A
Religious Notices	-	10	
Bohool Agencies	1	7	5.6
Special Notices		á	
Steamboats			1
Storage		10	1
Summer Resorts	1	10	2-5
Spring Resorts	i	10	- 6
Teachers	•	9	9
Watches and Jewelry	i	9	4
Work Wanted	é	0	. 2
Public Notices	5	9	5
Auction Sales Financial	-		

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, MAY 16, 1897.

THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Sultan has informed the Powers that he cannot discuss their proposal for an armistice until after the Feast of Bairam; Turkish cavalry appeared before Domoko, the Greek position; the commander of Prevesa has offered to surrender to the besieging force of Greeks. = It is feared that the presence of the Sultan's son in the Jubilee procession in London will lead to disorder. — The prices of the necessaries of life have doubled in Havana

DOMESTIC.—The Washington Monument erected by the Society of the Cincinnati in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, was unveiled; President McKiniey made an address and reviewed the parade. — Further reports from consuls in Cuba tend to confirm the reports of starvation and distress among American citizens in the Island. — Governor Black signed the Civil Service bill. — Officials and others connected with the recent wrecking of the National Bank of Illinois were indicted in Chicago. — The mine owners of Leadville have decided to pump out the flooded mines of that district. — Judge Gibbons, in Chicago, rendered a decision declaring the American Tobacco Company an illegal corporation. — The Senate committee which is investigating the workings of the Civil Service law held another session in Washington. — Alfred P. Edgerton, formerly president of the United States Civil Service Com-DOMESTIC. - The Washington Monument Washington. —— Alfred P. Edgerton, formerly president of the United States Civil Service Com-mission, died in Hicksville, Ind.

CITY.—Thomas F. Bayard, lately Ambassador to England arrived from Europe. — The new boathouse presented to Columbia University by Edwin Gould was opened at the interclass the university — Winners at More races of the university. — Winners at Mor-ris Park: Wolhurst, Previous, Lake Shore, Octagon, Premier, Peconic. == Stocks were weak

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 74 degrees; lowest, 61; average, 66%.

The Tribune to-day consists of Three Parts, contain ing thirty-two pages, and, in addition, "Twinkles," a colored pictorial weekly of sixteen pages. See that your newsdealer supplies you with a complete copy.

GOVERNOR AND CIVIL SERVICE.

A blue pencil could be used to advantage in the Executive Chamber. The Governor needs editing. The memorandum given out yesterday with the announcement that he had signed the Civil Service bill for which he was the sponsor contains the substance of all the arguments that have ever been advanced against the strict competitive system. No additions were required to make it, from the point of view of those who by only 3 per cent, and on railroads and other agree with Governor Black and approve the purpose of the act, a satisfactory statement of their position. A faithful and competent mentor, such as Colonel Lamont was in the days of Governor Cleveland's inexperience, could have converted the Black memorandum by a short and simple process of elimination into a tolerably skilful plea in defence of an attempt to avoid the Constitution. In the form in which the Governor issued it the document is not a State paper, but a stump-speech reduced to writing. It is defaced throughout by such manifestations of tion upon railroads and corporations and inheritemper as are commonly suggestive of a feeble mind, and they are doubly unfortunate in this as to make up the deficit. More than half the instance, because they are unbecoming in a Chief Magistrate and do injustice to a man of superior intelligence. Without them that part of the memorandum which is perhaps fairly entitled increasing, and taxation of the general public to be called an argument would not have been conclusive, for it has been met and refuted many times. With them it is not less offensive to the general sentiment of the State than to those individuals whom it is apparently intended to hold up to contempt.

It is a singular fact that the Civil Service is the only subject which Governor Black is incapable of discussing in public in a calm and decorous manner. He has not kept himself in seclusion since he was installed in the Executive office, nor been particularly reticent. On the contrary, there are those who think that he has made a somewhat excessive use of the great power which a Governor can wield when he chooses, and has interfered too much with the course of legislation. That has not been our opinion, for in most cases he has so employed his influence as to justify himself to the good people of the State. But, at any rate, his demeanor and methods of operation have not lacked dignity at any time from the date of his first message to the Legislature to the issuance of this memorandum. That first message, moreover, was temperate and sensible in its treatment of every topic with which it dealt excepting only the Civil Service. At that point the Governor seemed to lose possession of himself, and indulged in expressions which produced an effect of utter incongruity and a disagreeable surprise. So again in this paper relating to the same subject, after months of sobriety, he suddenly betrays extreme excitement and speaks after the manner of a president of a County Committee rather than a Governor.

This extraordinary perturbation on a single subject is like the mental vagaries with which alienists are familiar. In the case of Governor Black it is wholly unaccountable. It would be inquiring too curiously into his qualifications for be magnanimous rather than selfish. We certainly make no insinuations against his sinit is not his province to amend the Constitution, gratulate the Board of Education on securing

terances with which he accompanies an Executive act in furtherance of such a design.

PERMISSION TO SAVE THE STARVING. Current prognostications, probably correct, are to the effect that the forthcoming Presidential message on the Cuban question will be distinctly peaceful in tone. It will not recommend, nor even discuss, recognition of belligerency or offering of mediation. It will merely call attention to the destitute and desperate condition of American citizens in that unhappy island, and urge the need of affording them relief. Whereupon it is announced that Spain will interpose no objection to the distribution of such relief among the perishing people if this Government decides to send it to them.

Without regarding such concession on the part of Spain with churlishness, it may not be amies to see what cause there is for gratitude. Those people are suffering and starving because of he acts of the Spanish Government. They had property, but it has been taken from them, or they have been involuntarily removed from it. They had means of sustenance, but have been deprived thereof. They had profitable industrial occupations, but were compelled to abandon them. Why? Not because they were rebels, for they were not; nor even because there was fear they would be, for there was none. It was simply because General Weyler's whole policy in Cuba is to crush the rebellion, not by defeating the rebel armies, but by deso lating the island and exterminating its inhabitants-in classic brief, to make a solitude and call it peace. And now it is intimated that, if the United States Government wants to save a few of the people-such of them as are its own citizens-from destruction it may do so.

England did not deliberately cause the Irish famines of 1846 and 1879, and she did not object to the sending of relief to the victims of them. She did not cause the present Indian famine, and she does not forbid the distribution of relief from this and other lands. France did not cause the Paris bazaar fire of a few days ago, and she does not prohibit the offerings of benevolence which are pouring in, even from her enemy at Berlin. Spain has caused the awful destitution which now prevails in Cuba, so by analogy she might object to the sending of relief to the victims of her own ruthlessness. But she will not; wherefore there is cause for satisfaction, if not for thanksgiving.

"MIGHTY INTERESTING READING."

The reader who shuns all State reports and other official publications as fit only for an insomnia cure makes the mistake of his life if he thus treats the bulletins of the New-York State Library. For they are often full of the juiciest of mental meat and crammed full of practical information and suggestive facts about this and the other States of the Union, such as are calculated to interest every reader and to enable every citizen far better to understand the public welfare and the trend of Governmental activities. Here, for example, is the March bulletin, marked Legislation No. 8. It presents in classified analysis the receipts and expenditures of all the States in 1890 and in 1895, spanning a half-decade of mighty moment to this country. Oh, says one, such figures must be dry as dust; besides, we know it all; it was with the States as with the Nation-a surplus in 1890 and a deficit in 1895. Quite true, as to the last point, in the aggregate. There was an increase of 22 per cent of expenditures, and of only 12 per cent of ncome. But did you realize that the Nation receives and spends about four times as much as all the States? That the budget of this city of New-York amounts to 40 per cent of those of all the States put together? Or that the State of New-York, apart from the city, spends one ninth as much as all the forty-five? And that Pennsylvania stands second and far-off California third, while Illinois-a province of the city of Chicago-is only eighth on the list, standing below Indiana and Texas?

But these are only a few random items, addressed to curiosity rather than to argument. Of greater significance is this, that year by year taxation on ordinary property is less, and taxation on corporate capital and inherited wealth is growing more. In these five years, as we have said, the gress revenues of the States increased by 12 per cent, while taxation on ordinary property increased corporations by no less than 38 per cent. Well worth knowing and coasidering that, in these days, when the "power and privileges of capital" are so invelghed against. So much for the whole of the States. Right here in New-York the facts are still more impressive. In these five years the revenue of the State increased. But the taxation upon general property-upon the "masses," as Mr. Gladstone would say-decreased by more than \$3,000,000, or from \$7,809,-330 in 1890 to \$4,521,624 in 1895; while the taxatances-the "classes"-was nearly doubled, so revenue of the State now comes from these latter sources. With expenditures for roads, schools, libraries and the general public good rapidly decreasing, the burden being shifted to corporate capital, the "bitter cry" of the Populist and Socialist would seem indeed to be a voice and nothing more. And this, too, in the State that contains Wall Street and the gold bugs!

Neither is it devoid of suggestive interest to observe that a great share of this State's increased expenditure is due to its having assomed care of the insane, an additional cost to the State of \$1,500,000, of which the cities and counties are relieved. The cost of maintaining prisons has decreased, and that of reformatories increased-a propitious change. The State debt has practically vanished, only a few hundred thousand dollars remaining, and that in bends held by endowment funds of educational institutions, so that New-York, though by far the richest of the States, has the smallest debt of all, save only Vermont, New-Jersey, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Nevada and Oregen. Expenditures for schools and colleges are increasing, as they should. For local libraries this State pays much more than all the others put together. And finally-for the present purpose, though we have scarcely begun to dip into the abounding interest of these pages-expenditures for the State Library increased in these five years from \$28,000 to \$47,000; a fact which no ore who appreciatively examines this one output of that library will for a mon ent grudge.

A GOOD BEGINNING MADE.

The High School Committee of the Board of Education took the right position in the beginring in insisting that candidates for appointment as principals of the new high schools in this city must have had successful experience in the organization or management of schools foolish and false to attribute it to a feeling of of that grade, and the Board has now backed up resentment arising out of any disagreeable per- the committee in the most gratifying way. Two sonal experience. The Governor has never had of the principals have been selected, and so far any fault to find with a Civil Service examiner as can be judged from the accounts of their work which have come to hand the appointoffice, and his motive therefore would seem to ments are excellent. Both Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Wight have had extended experience in high schools, and have taken high rank among cerity. He doubtless believes that the Civil Ser- the educators of the country. One is a Westvice regulations are objectionable from the pub- ern man; the other comes from the East. Both lic point of view, and that is unquestionably have the organizing faculty well developed-a an opinion which it is his privilege to hold in matter of much importance, since New-York is opposition to a vast majority of the citizens of now to have its first high schools, and no mis-New-York. But they have a right to insist that take should be made in starting them. We con-

and they will not hesitate to condemn the ut- two men so well qualified for this delicate and responsible work. In particular, thanks are due to the High School Committee for the strong stand it has taken and kept, and for the care and patience it has exercised in the selection

of principals. The withdrawal of Mr. Childs opens the way for the Board of Superintendents to make another nomination that will be acceptable both to the Board of Education and the public at large. The adoption by the Board of Education of the High School Committee's resolution declaring that only men with experience in high school work shall be considered as candidates supplies a rule for the guidance of the superintendents which ought to have been needless. Under this rule they have no recourse but to nominate for the third place a competent and experienced man; and that, we presume, they

will promptly do. The impression has gone abroad, and has been diligently disseminated in some quarters, that because of the high standard set up by the High School Committee as respects principals it is the purpose also to appoint as teachers in the ew schools only those who have had experience in schools of this character. No such purpose has been announced, and no such purpose is entertained. If competent teachers can be found in the public-school system of the city they will be selected. No prejudice exists in the minds of the committee against New-York teachers. The only purpose is to insure the selection of a thoroughly competent staff for each of the schools, which bid fair to be started under favorable auspices and with an assured prospect

THE EXECUTIVE LIMITATIONS.

What is this Administration for? The people have elected a President and a Congress Was it to put one man in the place of another-Sherman in place of Olney, Gage in place of Carlisle, Hay in place of Bayard, and so on? A good thing, so far, but was it all? The appointments count for little. The people want to know what is to be done for their interests. Government is really an intensely practical matter to Americans. A government which makes them poor-as Cleveland's did-they bounce. Has the new Administration the wit and the power to do better? If it can do better, the soreness of politicians who do not get what they want will count for little. If it cannot, that soreness will eatch its semblance of justification from the general disappointment.

The public is apt to suppose that a tariff bill which pleases the Administration will pass, and one which offends it will fall. But the Administration cannot be held responsible for the preferences of Senators and Representatives, and it would be quite likely to fail if it should attempt to control them. It can and does express preferences, just as it has expressed opposition to the sugar schedule of the bill reported to the Senate; but the responsibility lies with the Republican Senators and Representatives. If they were to send to the President a bill better than the present tariff, and yet a bill disgracefully bad in many respects-an extreme suppositionyet it might be the duty of the President to sign it if he believed that no better could be passed this year. The men in Congress must frame the laws, and the influence of the Administration can rarely be exerted with wisdom in trying to dictate their form.

About foreign affairs men are prone to say that the Administration is solely responsible. But that is not at all true. Behind the question what ought to be done is the question what the country can do with safety. If it has at any moment a lack of resources, what sense would there be in a foreign policy which would involve the risk of a vastly expensive contest? That was the foolishness of President Cleveland's behavior in foreign affairs. Just when the Treasury was in great need he proclaimed a foreign policy which seemed particularly likely to invite a war. Charitably it may be presumed that he did not comprehend the situation; but the business world knew, and thereupon dropped Mr. Cleveland from its list of safe men forever. It will not do for an American President to court war with Great Britain or any other foreign Power at a time when the Treasury of the United States is, by his own admission, on the verge of bankruptcy, no matter what the cause.

The present Administration has urged that the raising of an adequate revenue must go before any action on international questions. The case does not admit of argument. But the Adminis tration is equally right in urging that the rais ing of an adequate revenue must go before any action on the currency question. There must be, first of all, the entire security which ample resources in the Trensury will give. Not one hour sooner can financial changes be considered which in their very nature might disturb the business of the whole country and the revenue of the Treasury. It is not venturesome to predict that the President will walt some time be fore he invites any such disturbance.

A BRITISH PLOT EXPOSED.

A Chicago paper, "The Times-Herald," has discovered a remarkable British plot against the liberties of the American Episcopal Church. In speaking of the Lambeth Conference of Bishops, which is to meet in England during this coming summer at the invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, it declares that "the growing ten-"dency to make the primates and metropolitans of this country in a measure dependent upon "the dictation of the See of Canterbury is arous-"ing opposition determined and bitter in the "American bishops." But it assures its readers that this high-handed attempt to destroy the liberties of American Episcopalians will not be tolerated. Every fibre of Americanism in the bishops is already in revolt, and if the Archbishop of Canterbury doesn't soon back down there is no telling what will happen. Indeed, there may be war anyhow; for, according to our enterprising Chicago contemporary, "the bish-"ops representing the Church of America are "headed for Lambeth Palace with their armor "on, and are in fighting trim." Dr. Temple had better see to it at once that his bishops discard for the time their knee-breeches and funny "shovel" hats and don some more warlike attire. Otherwise they may get soundly thrashed, and that, too, by a lot of Yankee prelates.

While we would not dispute the view of "The Times-Herald," we confess that it is hedged about with difficulties. Outside of Chicago the Lambeth Conference of Bishops is regarded as a purely voluntary body, with no power to legislate even for the home Church in England. Once in ten years the Archbishop of Canterbury invites the bishops in communion with the Anglican Church to meet and talk over questions of general interest. But nothing that he does, and nothing that the Conference says, is binding on anybody in the Church. If that view of the matter is correct, it is not easy to understand how, by means of the Conference, the Archbishop of Canterbury is going to enslave the American Episcopal Church. The Episcopal General Convention is popularly supposed to be the supreme lawmaking body of the Church, and, so far as the public knows, it has never surrendered any of its rights and prerogntives to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Nor is it generally known in this part of the country that the American bishops are going to England in armor. Certainly Bishop Potter wore no armor when he sailed the other day, though, of course, he may have had a suit in his cabin, ready for any sud

turn out to be correct, the Archbishop of Canterbury will find no Tories among the bishops of the Episcopal Church. Masterful as Dr. Temof the Episcopal Church. Masterful as Dr. Temple is when dealing with hapless curates and British colonials, he will find that the American bishops are more than his match. They like to visit the old country, and two or three of them have adopted the English Episcopal habit, thereby exciting the risibilities of the irreverent American small boy. But they are all Americans, and they all love the flag. They are not in receipt of as large salaries as their English brethren, but some of them preside over diocesea as large as the whole of England, and they have breathed the air of American liberty and independence so long that they would become somewhat restive under foreign dictation. On the whole, we would suggest to "The Times-Herald" that things may not be as bad as they seem. Dr. Temple may reconsider his fell purpose, or, if he persists in it, the American bishops will speedily bring him to terms. In the meanwhile, it deserves thanks for sounding the note of warning, for otherwise the Episcopal Church might have waked up some fine morning to find itself praying for "our Sovereign Lady, Queen Victoria, and all the Royal Family.

The Japs will compose a valuable element of the population in Mexico, where there is room for hundreds of thousands, and even millions of them, and where none of them are likely to be turned back and sent home, as they have just been at Hawali.

Silver has been minted in Peru for nearly three and a half centuries, turning forth an enormous flood of that metal, being, indeed, with Mexico, its principal source during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; but the mint has just been closed a historic incident of much interest in that country, though the institution has not been run even on half time for a long period. Its output gradually dwindled away till its continuance was no longer of any practical use, and so it puts up its shutters and goes out of business, leaving a proud record behind it. At the same time gold discoveries are reported in that country, perhaps to pour out wealth like Potosi, in which case the institution may have to be reopened on a new basis to add a new chapter to its history.

The ice cream ptomaine is getting in its deadly work at an unusually early date. Medical science ought to let in more light upon the doings of that little flend.

So far as the Turco-Greek campaign is concerned, General Miles arrives the day after the fair. He will, however, take a look at the European armies in general, by way of giving some color of usefulness to his journey, though he is not likely to see anything so significant or spectacular as the evolutions of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston or the gallant caracoles of the staff of the Governor of Illinois. Really and seriously, the General-in-Chief might as well have remained at home, so far as any advantage to the service resulting from his visit is concerned.

The utterly erroneous assumption that those who do not live in proximity to the forests have only a sentimental interest in their preservation has made a great deal of trouble.

The world, says Senator Allen, knows the facts as to Spanish cruelties in Cuba. Yes, and it knows a good deal more than the facts, if its knowledge is based on the sources of information to which the Senator appeals. As Brother Shaw was fond of reminding us, it is better not to know so many things than to know so many things that are not so.

In London is a sect which keeps up the worship of the Greek divinities, sacrificing an occasiona bull to Jupiter in the back parlor, for aught that appears to the contrary, and keeping alive all the rituals with which the numerous Olympian hierarchy was of old wont to be invoked and propitlated. At the same time there is a small select order in Paris which worships the devil, erecting shrines to the arch enemy and altars lit with his own fire. The balance sheets of both societies show that they are in a prosperous condition, and give token of the liberality of religious belief and practice prevailing in these closing years of the century. It is evident that there are quite a number of people left who think the old gods and devils laid on the shelf for so many ages are still deserving of incense and propitiation. For the former it must be said that they appear to have vacated their Olympian throne in perpetuity, inasmuch as they exerted no influence whatever on the battles which have just been fought beneath it. It is not easy to infuse fervor into the worship of deities so out of the way and sluggish in times of crisis, but perhaps their London votaries may find ways of doing it.

It is a pity the Postal Congress could not see its way clear to approve the scheme of an international postage stamp. Such a device would be uncommonly convenient.

Hosea Biglow told us, years ago, about the swallowing of principles; but it takes a latterday criminal to swallow the evidence against him, as the fellow did the other day in bolting, half-chewed, the greenbacks he had stolen, microbes and all.

The revolution in Honduras having just blown itself out like a small and localized tropical squall, another speck of war appears along the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican horizons, nobody, so far, knowing what it is all about or whether it is likely to amount to anything. Little wandering wars, revolutions and insurrections are always on foot in these Isthmian countries, most of them hardly important enough to be heard of outside of the countries immediately concerned. As it is reported that the Nicaraguan coffee planters are mostly doing business on capital borrowed at the rate of from 1 to 11/2 per cent a month, it is no wonder that they want to go to war with somebody. If they fight they must fight on credit, so the campaign does not promise to be a long one, and it is just possible that it may not come off at all.

PERSONAL.

"The Beston Transcript" says: "An interesting delegate to the Postal Congress is the Postmaster-General of Egypt. He calls himself a Syrian Catholic, and was pleased to find in New-York City a church of his own faith, and that the service was conducted in Arabic, the language his mother had taught him. He says, however, that, although a Christian, he has the greatest respect for the Ma hometan religion, and that if the Turks are crue and fanatical they must be unlike the followers of the same religion in Egypt."

A correspondent of "The Birmingham Post" points out the fact that no English journal has printed President Krüger's amende honorable in the matter of his notorious phrase, "Een kwaje vrouw." "My disposition," he said, "is not to offend a friendly Government. I would rather cooperate with Her Majesty's Government. When I operate with Her Majesty's Government. When I used the words 'kwaje vrouw' I referred to the Queen's Government, and not to the Queen personally, and I used the word 'kwaje' to mean punctilious, exact, particular. All Afrikanders will understand it. I hope the reporters will put down properly what I say this time. I am not learned in languages, and if any one wishes to repeat my words he must give the meaning that is usually given to them." given to them. The Rev. Dr. H. Allen Tupper, jr., who has been

called to the pastorate of the Baptist Church of Montelair, N. J., was formerly paster of the Seventh Baptist Church of Baltimore, but has been engaged for a year in literary work. Two years ago he made a trip around the world.

Dr. William Judkins, of Cincinnati, has resigned from the Humane Society of that city because, when he wished to experiment on a vagrant dog order to demonstrate to his students at the medical college a delicate abdominal operation, on who den emergency.

Of one thing, however, we may be certain. If
the information of "The Times-Herald" should

"The Boston Transcript" says: "The appointment of Colonel Edmund Rice to be United States military attaché in Japan places a shrewd and seasoned soldlerly observer where he can watch and soned solderly observer where he had been solderly development of the rising Power of the far East. Colonel Rice, who commanded the 19th Massachusetts on many bloody fields, is now a captain in the 5th United States Infantry, General Miles's old regiment."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

John G. Marshall, of Baltimore, has a farm Talbot County, Md., which he has made a refuge for birds. They seem to know that they will be safe on it, and large numbers of them have made it their home, some of them having become so tame that they feed with the chickens.

The Lady-I'll give you a good meal if you will ut up some of that wood. The Tramp-Serry, but I cannot accommodate

you, madam.
"Too lazy to work, I suppose?"
"Not that, madam, not that. I would be false to my trust. You see, I'm a member of the Society for the Preservation of the American Forcats, and we never cut any wood."—(Yonkers Statesmen.

A correspondent of "The London Saturday Review" says that there are thousands of able-bod British subjects in the United States who are out of work and destitute, and he thinks that many o them would be glad to enlist in the British Army if the British Government would pay their transportation home. He regards his suggestion as practical British service.

I called on a prominent hardware merchant some months ago. He seemed very glad to see me, and after a time the conversation drifted around to bores. "They don't stay long with me," said the

"How do you get rid of them?" I asked. "I just touch a bell button with my foot," said b, "and there is a sudden call for me, and I slip out, and stay out."

Just then a red-headed boy thrust in his head and said: "Mr. Blank, they want to see you in the back

Augusta, Me., will celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of the naming of its town on June 9.

The Presiding Elder, who has fifty-six circuits— meaning appointments—on his district, told of the dear old sister who prayed "Lord bless our Presid-ing Elder as he goes from circus to circus." It was Ing Elder as he goes from circus to circus." It was a sad-looking silk hat that came to town with the meek-looking brother who arrived over the Lack-awanna. He explained that he had placed his tile, crown down, on the seat in front of him. Unnoticed, a stout woman came in and squatted on that plug, telescoping it as flat as a below-the-Terrace pancake. While she was apologizing the divine broke in with: "Well, madam, I might have told you that that hat wouldn't fit you."—(Buffalo Express.

nencement oration: "I am a human being, placed in the midst of a great world. Far and wide it extends on every side. Majestic in its vastness, bewildering in its ever-changing forms, it overwhelms by its immensity. Over it bend the eternal heavens, and far away in the infinite realms of space gleam the lights of other worlds. And I, what am I? A drop in the sea of life. An atom in the universe of nature."

nature."

It is a custom among the Methodist preachers to open their annual conferences with the hymn:

"And are we yet alive
"To see each other's face?"

In a certain town where the conference was held the preachers were treated with extraordinary hospitality. Every housekeeper had the table groaning with fried chicken and yellow gravy. All the choice fowls were killed off to satisfy the white-cravatted epicures. The day after adjournment the evening paper of the town had a picture showing two scrawny looking young roosters peeping at each other out from under the barn and then, crossing their necks, saying:

"And are we yet alive
To see each other's face?"

—(Buffalo Express.

Havelock Ellis has spent some years in tabulating the references to colors in literature. Yellow is rarely mentioned in the Bible, and blue not at all. Blue is not mentioned in Homer; red rarely, but he mentions yellow twenty-one times in a hundred. Since the Christian era red and yellow are mentioned most frequently, but blue is referred to twice

as often since the sixteenth century as before. Poe mentions yellow twice as often and blue about one-quarter as often as any of his contemporaries in the list. That the color sense is a late development is shown by the fact that the natives of South Africa can distinguish only white and black (which are not colors at all) and red. Blue they call black, all-confusing it with yellow and red both, It is strange that while Dr. Talmage is appealing

for funds to aid the sufferers from the Indian fam-ine, and incidentally advertise his newspaper, the great Protestant missionary societies that are at work in India know so little of the sufferings on their mission fields. In one case, of which we hap-pened to be cognizant, \$5,000 was sent to a mission-ary society for the relief of the Indian famine sufpened to be cognizant, Saleso was sent to a mission-ary society for the relief of the Indian famine suf-ferers, and there was so little occasion for it that the offleers of the Society did not know just how to use it. The picture of the emaciated inhabitant of India expiring under a Norwegian pine while tur-key buzzards and wolves wait for his death may be very effective to draw contributions, but unless Sir Charles Elliott and the British authorities gen-erally are in a league of lies it is a pitiful travesty upon the magnificent skill and abundant resources with which the British Government is meeting the situation.—(Watchman (Baptist).

The Women's Baptist Home Mission Society will meet in Philadelphia to-morrow. On Thursday the Baptist Publication Society will meet in the same city. The eighty-third anniversary of the American Baptist Missionary Society will also occur tomorrow evening in Philadelphia.

CHANG YEN HOON IN WASHINGTON.

HE SPENDS A BUSY DAY IN VISITING OLD FRIENDS AND SIGHTSEEING.

Washington, May 15 (Special).-Chang Yen Hoon, special Ambassador of China, who will sail on Wednesday to represent his Government at the Queen's Jubilee, came over from New-York last evening for a day's visit in Washington. He was ecompanied by the Minister of China, Wu Ting Fang, who will go back with him to-morrow and remain to see him off on the steamer. Mr. Chang dined at the Legation last evening, and to-day he has been on a "social rush" ever since 10 o'clock this morning. In fact, this is the object of his visit, as he wanted to see his Washington friends, even if all had to be crowded into one day.

It is eight years since Chang Yen Hoon was Minister of China at this post, where he remained six months longer than the regular term of three years, awaiting with punctifious etiquette the arrival of his successor. Mr. Chang was a popular diplomat, entertaining handsomely, and "Stewart Castle," then the Legation residence, was the scene of many fine parties. One of his old secretaries, the handsome Liang Chung, now First Secretary of the special Embassy, is here with Mr. Chang, and he finds as many old friends in official circles as the Ambassador himself. They desired to see Washington after their eight years' absence, took a drive early this morning all about the city. The Ambassador's dress was of pale blue brocades; on his cap was a pink opal of great size, and he smoked his cigarette through an exquisitely carved ivery holder. Liang Chung's dress of ruby-colored brocades was scarcely less rich than the Ambassador's. The latter has changed little except that his dark mustache is now snowy white. His memory is remarkable, as he remembers everybody he has ever seen before in official circles. After his drive Mr. Chang made calls on Secretary

Sherman, the Ambassador of Great Britain, the Minister of Mexico and other members of the Diplomatic Corps whom he knew when he was Minister, and also called on old friends in the Senatorial circle, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster gave a luncheon in the Ambassador's honor, and among the guests asked to meet him were Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Grant, and the Minister of Mexico and Mme. Romero. This afternoon Mr. Chang was a guest at the garden party given by ex-Senator and Mrs. Brice to the delegates given by ex-Senator and Mrs. Brice to the delegates of the Postal Congress. Here, of course, the ex-Minister met any number of old friends, and he declared that it was like old times to see them again.

Mr. Chang has enjoyed his little visit immensely, and says he intends to stop a week or two in Washington on his return home from the Queen's Jubilee. There are sixteen members of the Embassy, and after the Jubilee festivities they will spend some time travelling on the Continent.

COURTESIES NOT RETURNED BY GERMANY. Washington, May 15.-The Secretary of the Trensury has received through the State Department a letter from the United States Consul at Dusseldorf, Germany, in which he reports that an invoice of consular supplies issued by and under the seal of the State Department had been refused admission into that province by the German customs officials, except upon the payment of the regular duties. It is said that by courtesy of this Government like supplies for German consulates are regularly admitted into this country free of duty. An investigation discloses the fact that the German officials do not, as a rule, reciprocate these courtesies of the United States, and it is probable that an order will be issued discontinuing them.

INVESTIGATORS SURPRISED.

EVASIONS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW IN THE GOVERNMENT PRINT-ING OFFICE.

Washington, May 15 .- The Senate committee which

is investigating the condition of the Civil Service resumed its session to-day, Senators Pritchard, Chilton, Elkins, Lodge and Harris (Kan.) and Civil Service Commissioner Proctor, Public Printer Palmer and a number of officials of the Government Printing Office being present. Auditor Howard, who has jurisdiction of the accounts of the Postoffice Department, presented a statement showing the condition of his office and the politics of officials. It showed 56 per cent of the employes to be Republicans and 40 per cent Democrats, the others unknown. He said the office had formerly been known as the "Botany Bay" of the Treasury Department, being the dumping ground for the objectionable material of that Department. The present administration of the Treasury had given the office just recognition, and the service had been improved. The clerks brought in under the Civil Service had been an improvement over old clerks. Public Printer Palmer said in the course of an examination by Senator Lodge that he believed it would be advantageous to abolish the Civil Service system as applicable to the Government Printing Office, and go back to the former system.

Commissioner Proctor said that the examinations were not prepared by the Civil Service Commission, but by a Board from the Government Printing Office familiar with the requirements. The Public Printer nominated the Board, so that he retained discretion over the examinations.

At this point William H. Collins, chief clerk of

At this point William H. Collins, chief clerk of the Government Printing Office, caused a mild sensation by stating that he held a commission as a member of the Board of Examiners. But he did not know the other members, and had never acted. After being appointed he had been called before Albert Baker, secretary to Public Printer Benedict, and advised that it would be destrable for him not to serve until so directed by the Public Printer. Mr. Proctor and the Senators expressed surprise at this statement, and the Commissioner said he would learn the names of the members of this Board with a view to getting at the facts. Mr. Elkins brought out what he regarded as an inconsistency that the mechanical force worked six and a half hours at greater pay. Clerks in banks, etc., worked nine and ten hours a day. The law required seven hours a day from Government clerks, and Mr. Elkins estimated that the Government lost \$15,000 to \$20,000 at day by short clerical service. Mr. Elkins said it was strange the Civil Service Commission had not called attention to this loss to the Government and its injustice to the labor of the country.

After extended discussion, the members of the

Government and its injustice to the labor of the country.

After extended discussion, the members of the committee agreed that the Public Printer had the right to arrange the lists of skilled labor, omitting stablemen, charwomen, doorkeepers and others heretofore classed as skilled help. Mr. Palmer said if he had this power he proposed to exercise it, but he felt that the Civil Service Commission would interfere with his action.

"Suppose they do," asked Mr. Elkins, "what can they do to you? They are not above the law. You have as much right to construe the law as they have. The trouble is every one is afraid of this Commission."

Commission."
Captain H. T. Bryan, foreman of the Government Printing Office, testified to the need of a modification of the Civil Service rules. Other witnesses gave individual complaints.
The committee then adjourned until next Saturday.

WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES.

Washington, May 18. VALUELESS PATENTS .- The Commissioner of Patents has received a large number of letters since taking charge of his new office in regard to the value of patents that have been issued. Many pecple have secured patents on their inventions, and finding them commercially worthless have become indignant that they had spent their money and were unable to receive anything in return for it. Commissioner Butterworth to-day remarked:

"The Patent Office issues many patents that are known as marginal patents. They cover an idea that is slightly in advance of anything that has been patented before, yet in themselves have little or no value. Patent attorneys may advise the clients that their applications do not cover enough to have any commercial value, and then allow the claimant to go ahead or not, as he sees fit. But

claimant to go ahead or not, as he sees fit. But that is a matter that this office has nothing to do with, and in no case does it give any opinion regarding the value of the patents it issues."

STARTING A GRAVEYARD.—'The graveyard in Georgetown, Col., was started," explained a Coloredo politician, "by burying a man who was iynched. He was a bad character, and made himself disagrechie in many ways. Finally he shot a saloonkeeper there, and the boys, supposing that the saloonkeeper was dead, organized a lynch court and executed him in very short order. After they returned from their lynching bee the saloonkeeper showed some signs of life. By the most careful kind of nursing he recovered from his injury, though it was several weeks before he was able to sit up, and several months before he could attend to his saloon. The boys then saw that they had made a mistake; that a life should not have been taken except in return for a life, and they raised a large sum of money and sent it to the fellow's parents. Though the body was first planted in a gully, it was afterward taken up and properly buried in what is now Georgetown's leading cemetery. The saloon man always the saloon man always at the saloon man always at the saloon man always a series of the grave green."

JUSTICE FIELD AND THE REPORTER .- The correspondent of a great Eastern daily newspaper narrated in a group of friends to-day how a slip of the tongue destroyed his chances of obtaining some matter he was seeking earnestly, and involved him in an unpleasant experience with one of the Supreme Court Justices. He received a letter instructing him to see the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court and ask each of them to contribute to the columns of his paper a short essay on a subject pertaining to the history of the Supreme Court. He glanced over the note of instructions hurriedly, and when he met Justice Fleid a short time later he was not certain of its contents. To refresh his memory he drew

of its contents. To refresh his memory he drew the letter from his pocket and began to read from it to the Associate Justice the instructions which had been sent to him. In the body of the letter was this sentence:

"Of course, the old duffers do not expect to be paid for this work," the correspondent read hurriedly, and he ran right into this sentence before he knew where he was. He stopped in the middle of it and was about to omit the remainder, when Justice Field says:

"Hold on-what is that? Let me see that for a moment."

"Oh, that's of no consequence, Judge," said the

"Oh, that's of no consequence, about to correspondent,
"Just let me look at it for a minute," said Justice Field. He glanced over the correspondent's shoulder and read the sentence. There was a twinkle in his eye that showed that he appreciated the humor of the situation, but the correspondent said to himself: "This ends my search for essays." It did not end the search, but it might as well have ended it, for none of the essays were ever written, Justice Field appreciates a joke, but he does not like to encourage it at his own expense.

RUSSET LEATHER HORSE EQUIPMENTS. General Miles, shortly before starting for Europ on his tour of military investigation, submitted to the Secretary of War a recommendation which will interest all officers of the Army. General Miles advised that the leather of Army bridles, saddles, harness, etc., should be changed from the present color, black, to russet. The proposition is a somewhat radical one, as the American Army has never used other than black leather for horse equipments. The length of time that customs of the Army have been observed is not, with General Miles, a conclusive reason why a change should not be made. His rule is that, if that which is in use is not the best obtainable, the fact that it has been the regulation for many years should not stand in the way of the adoption of something new. To conservative officers, of which the Army is largely composed, General Miles's recommendation will at first cause surprise, but it is probable that, upon reflection, they will agree with him that russet leather is better for military purposes than black. General Miles says, among other things, that all the armies of Europe now employ russet leather for horse coulpments, having abolished black leather some time ago. The General regards russet leather as cheaper, cleaner, easier to keep in good condition and fully as durable as black leather in service. It can be cleaned with soap and water, without using a specially prepared dressing, which black leather requires. Washing with water may tend to harden the leather, he says, but this objection can be overcome by occasionally rubbing the equipments with off. Special attention is called by General Miles in his recommendation to the fact that, with black horse equipments, the use of some dressing to give them a polished appearance is indispensable. When the equipments get wet, as they must, of course, do in service, the uniforms of officers and men are soiled from contact with the leather. Many and emphatic have been the complaints of officers from this score. what radical one, as the American Army has never

ARMOR SATISFACTORILY TESTED.

Washington, May 15 .- A five-inch plate represent ing the casemate armor of the battle-ships sarge and Kentucky was tried at Indian Head today. Two shots were fired at the plate with a fiveinch gun, and each was smashed without injury to the plate, which was pronounced satisfactory. Some time was spent in experimenting with the Gathman shell, a device intended for the safe use of gun-cotton in high-powered rifles, but the tests were not carried to the point of actually firing the guncotton.

NEW REVOLVERS FOR THE ARMY.

Washington, May 15.-By a general circular sent out to the Army, all the revolvers in the hands of later model in which the addition of a safety lock prevents the hammer from being cocked except when the cylinder is firmly closed and locked. Seven regiments of cavairy have already received the new weapon, and now the remainder of the Army is to be supplied. the troops have been called in, to be replaced by a